Leave Easton on the WEDNY DAY and SATURDAY of on week at the hour of 7 o'clock had morning, and proceed to Anapal

Leave Annapolis at 2 o'clock proceed to Baltimore, where als

arrive at 6 o'clock in the evening

Leave Baltimore on the TUESDA

Leave Baltimore on the TUEDIA and FRIDAY of every week ut, clock in the morning, and proceed Annapolis; and leave Annapolis at after 1t o'clock and proceed to ton, arriving there at 6 o'clock as evening. But in proceeding on a routes and on the days above med oned she shall always on due not signals touch at Banning's My Oxford, and Castle Haven, both grand returning, and take up or happengare.

On the SUNDAY of every was she shall leave Baltimore at \$ 0 took in the morning and proceed to he

apolis; and remaining there till

clock, return to Balumore at in

clock the same evening

will be received.

s follows:

the reverse

reverse

The rates of passage money to b

For every passenger from Easton,

the Landings on Third Haven, of from Castle Haven to Baltimore, the reverse 23

For ditto from Easton, the said

Landings, or from Castle Haven to Annapolis, or the

passengers.

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BT Jonas Green, CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

ice_Three Dollars per annum. Tandidates for the Legislature.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY. Abner Linthicum, Charles R. Stewart, Robert W. Kent, William J. W. Compton, Christopher L. Gantt, Charles S. Matthews, John S. Williams, John S. Sellman, Robert Welch, of Ben. Edward E. Anderson, Stevens Gambrill. Joseph Nicholson.

MISUELL ASTY.

o'clock the same evening
On the MONDAY of every well
she shall leave Baitmore at half pa
5 o'clock in the morning and procee
to Chestertown, where she will arriv
at 12 o'clock touching at Queentown
or at such place on Corsica Creek u
may be hereafter appointed: Retun
ing she will leave Chestertown at
o'clock and touching at the said ab
mediate place will arrive at Baltims
at half past 7 o'clock the same eva
ing. From the MS. of the Missionary THE STRANGER'S GRAVE. inthe South, where wild winds toss
Maintes summer wave,
me plant hand has rear'd a Cross,
To mark the Strafger's Grave. some the Stranger's Grave.
soma old septichral mound,
slop'd gruly to the deep;
d gray hillocks swell the ground,
When Spanish Soldiers sleep. At each and every of the said at ces, passengers, and, where practingle, horses, carriages, and other and cles, alive or inanimate, which early accommodated cobsert will be required. redoes no urn or marble tomb, he sating seasons brave; he maid flowerets only bloom, o deck the Stranger's Grave. re silence reigns, and noisoloss falls he sentry's lonely tread, Fort St. Mark's, whose ancient wall re crumbling 'mong the dead. there I're mus'd as evening's tide he moon with light did pave; in not a living thing beside as near the Stranger's Grave: that perchance a wand'ring bee, my'd from its orange nest, found a blossom on the lea, ad homm'd itself to rest. er the lute of minstrel there

soil of music gave; Sarl had turn'd to shed a tear side the Stranger's Grave. For ditto from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse For ditto from Baltimore to stade! Farewell! that tear, that hour y ritues will embalm, der that on some moonlight flow'r, listenderly and calm: C restertown or the intermediate place, or the reverse 1 lime, on Mem'ry's shore shall sweep coldforgetful wave; leave the Broken Heart to weep,

fad a fitranger's Grave.

m Carter's Letters from Europe.

ur visit to Vesuvius occupied

greater part of the day. Wish-to see the sun rise from the top

o'clock in the morning, taking

ere as far as the village of Porti-

rearly half the distance of the

n or eight miles. At the hour ur departure, the skies were free

clouds, but suffused with red-

fiery aspect. The city was

snored quietly in their bas-

There was something peculi-

solemn, in the hollow murmurs

e waves, at this witching time

save the sentinels stationed

he road, who permitted us to

arriving at Portici, or, more

oly, at Resina, a small conti-s village, we roused up Salva-

contain who rose with some much before he and his mules been sufficiently refreshed by from the labours of the present day. After rubbing open real and taking an observation

re, and taking an observation heavens, like old Palinurus, we had come too early, and elected an unfortunate day, as for west heavens.

relected an unfortunate day, as rec with blowing, and the moun-would be covered with clouds will, however, accompany us, was our pleasure. Making due, man for his wish to finish his ing map, and learing that current much to couldly unfathly on mother morning, we had to persevere in the excursion of the donkies were and life.

The donkies were saddled

without molestation.

giving to the moon and stars a

ace found in a state of perfect si-

e, and the lazzaroni, who had no

mountain, we left Naples at

Naples, June, 1826.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

For every horse or other beast place respectively, the same fare as for a passenger.
For every four wheel carriage

from any of the said places on the Eastern Shore to any of the said places on the Western Shore, or the re

For every two wheel carriage from place to place as menti-oned in the last rule For every four wheel carriage

from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse For every two wheel carriage from Annapolis to Balti-more, or the reverse.

For every passenger, horse or gig, from Easton to Castle-Haven, or the reverse

And for every four wheel carriage from or to Easton and Castle Haven,

For every passenger of colour from Easton or other place on the Eastern Shore to Baltimore, or the reverse

For Ditto from the Eastern Shore to Annapolis, or from Annapolis to Baltimore, gr the reverse

Articles of merchandize or other ently be received and lades on board are subject to the same charges as for freight for the like articles on board

the packets.
For every sheep or hog, or animal of the like size, -arried from any one of the said places to the other,

more than six of each kind, the charge will be reduced in the discretion of the commander.

In the passages between Ballimos and Annapolis, and between Ballimore and Chester town, if any passes ger going in the boat shall also retails the same day, the fare shall be chart. the seme day, the fare shall be charg ed but as for going or returning alle

Under no inducement shall med steam be employed than is necessary

for her ordinary voyages.
All baggage to be at the risk of the

The fare for any meal not les 50 cents, nor liquore to be charge beyond tavern rates. Lemuel C. Taylor, Capala, Ansapollo, March C.

and thence crosses beds of lava, which came down in molten forrents, and congealed in dark, shapeless, desolate masses, about not a blade of verdure is to be seen. A more dreary, gloomy picture can-not be imagined.—The beds are of width of broad rivers, sometimes a mile in breadth; extending from the cone to the margin of the hay, and in some instances, they have poured their burning streams into the water. There is much more asperity in the surface of the beds, than I expected to find. Protuberances, five or six feet in height, and of the most fantastic shapes, are scattered over the hideous tracts. having nearly the same degree of roughness that a torrent of water would assume in rolling down the hill, and freezing as it broke over the obstacles opposing its passage. The complexion and general appearance of the beds at a distance, is no unlike that of a newly ploughed field, in a rude state, with a black soil.

banizació do sun kido

About mid-way between Resina and the base of the Cone, stands the Hermitage, on a high ridge, which may emphatically be considered as an island, surrounded by broad torrents of lava on either side. The solitary white house is kept by a who affords refreshments to monk. travellers. His tenement is furnished with a large bell, which he rings every Sunday morning, and other feast days, probably to let the world know he is alive. At certain seasons, religious processions from Naples and the neighbouring villages, climb to the Hermitage, to celebrate the anniversaries of some of their saints. The brow of the hill in front of the house had been planted with trees, and a dozen little shrines have been erected, in imitation of Mount Calvary. As we were in great haste to reach the top of the mountain, the morning dreams of the monk

were not disturbed. On leaving the Hermitage, the path winds along the spine of the ridge, and is bordered with verdure, which becomes extremely graceful, amid the solitary waste. The point of the island soon terminated in other beds of lava, which extend to the foot of the cone, and over which our donkies picked their way at a snail's pace, notwithstanding all our efforts to basten them forward. For the greater part of the distance, the path is passable for horses, and Salvadore could not introduce an improvement more acceptable to tra vellers, than substituting a better sort of animals in the place of his jack-asses. It is much harder work to ride them than to climb the bill on foot. They are also very unsafe. One of our countrymen, last winter, was pitched thrice among the crags of lava, and came near breaking his neck.

.To our inexpressible regret, on arriving at the base of the Cone, the prediction of the guide had proved true, and the whole hill was enveloped in a dense cloud, so that our horizon did not exceed 20 feet from us, in any direction. Here another question arose, whether or not it was worth while to ascend farther, under such circumstances. But perseverance carried us onward. Throwed into the mist, and commenced crawling up an aclivity, rising with an angle of about 45 degrees. tunately, only a small portion of the rocky height could be seen in advance. Salvadore came panting after us, directing us not to walk so fast.
The fatigues of the ascent appeared very much exaggerated; and to persons of ordinary activity, sedan chairs, belts about the loins, and pilgrim's staves, are an useless apparatus .-Much less weariness was experienced than in climbing Mam Tor, in Derbyshire Peak. The walk was accomplished in less than an hour, and without resting but once. For the greater part of the way, the route leads up a furrow in the hill, into

The donkies were saddled leads up a furrow in the hill, into all possible despatch, and our carryin tool up the line of the hold darkness, as the day of the day down. That Salyadore mounts are the hear of the surface. On reaching the top, at about six of challenges the surface of the surface and the morning we, for a senting and the morning we, for a senting about a surface of the surface.

On reaching the top, at about six of clock in the morning we, for a single state of the surface. On reaching the top, at about six of clock in the morning we, for a single state of the surface. The crater was entirely filled with thick

clouds, mingled with smoke, tumbling in broken volumes over the verge, and hanging in wreaths about the black crags. It was impossible for the eye to penetrate ten feet into the abyss, and the imagination was left to fathom its gloomy depths. Here we were involved in mists, and without cloaks. Great difficulty was experienced in persuading the guide to wait an hour, with the hope of a change of weather. At length he consented, and finding a warm place under the rocks, near one of the spiracula, he stretched himself out upon the cinders, and finished his interrupted slumbers; while we amused ourselves in throwing stones into the apertures, to hear them rumble in the caverns below. The vapour rising out of these crevices exactly resembles that issuing from a hot chimney or brick-kiln, and the hand is as soon scorched on coming in contact with it. A low, heavy, sullen sound of subterranean furnaces is heard, but less distinctly than at

COLDS & TATAME

the Solfatura. After a sleepless night, and the fatigues of the morning, nothing but intense curiosity kept us from following the example of our guide. and patience was nearly exhausted, when, casting my eye towards the crater. I perceived a change in the aspect of the clouds. More of the abyss became every moment visible. The darks ragged rocks, forming the circumserence, and shooting up into the rude, shattered peaks, were developed, one by one, till the glimpse of the very bottom, at the depth of 1,500 or 2,000 feet, alternately appeared and vanished. Soon, disk of the sun was seen through the "shorn of his beams," turning to the outer verge of the crater, a scene was witnessed which wholly baffled description. cloud had by this time become a thin, semi-transparent vapour, shifting every instant by gentle currents of air, and as often varying the objects around us. With the sudden ness of a flash of lightning in the night, the blue skies, with fleecy clouds reposing in the horizon, the whole bay of Naples, its azure Waters, its islands, its white sails, the splendid circle of towns, and the green shores, spread like enchantment beneath the eye-and then a curtain of mist sweeping by, involved all in utter obscurity, till the veil was again lifted by the winds. feelings involuntarily sought relief in rapturous applause; and even Salvadore clapped his hands with as much enthusiasm. as he would manifest at the exhibition of some grand spectacle in the theatre of San los. In extent, grandeur, and picteresque beauty, the scenery transcended the most splendid conceptions of the imagination. While standing with my back to the sun my shadow was distinctly thrown several times upon a volume of cloud in front, with two perfect and vivid concentric circles of rainbows, three or four feet in diameter, surrounding

my head; a phenomenon entirely new to me. At last every vestige of the ve pour disappeared, and left us in the full blaze of day. The crater was een to the best advantage. It is about four miles in circumference, and in shape nearly circular. The notches, fifty or a hundred feet deep, and bordered by the splintered frag-ments of the mountain, impending n rude crags over the abyas, belt of rocks, exhibiting a frightful image of ruin, extends about one third of the way-down, and thence commences a region, of loose cin-ders, sand, and ashes, sloping with a steep declivity to the bottom.

Pieces of the cliff are every mo

ment dropping to the depths below, breaking the profound silence of the hill, and producing the most dreary sounds imaginable. In the very a-pex of the inverted cone, there ap-peared to be a bed of solids rock, or ava, filled with water, which reflected the rays of the sun with such intensity, that it was at first mistaken for some glittering mineral. Along the side of the erater, the side of the erater, the smoke rises in a hundred different places, ascending in most cases gently, as if proceeding from smothered fires, and carring in wreaths around the projecting crags, The guids stated that an unusual quantity was emitted on the day of olic visit, owing to the prevalence of a southern wind.

It seems to be the general opinion that the Volcano is in its old age, and that its combustible materials are nearly exhausted. So thought the inhabitants of Herculaneum and Pompeii, whose streets were paved with lava, thrown out centuries before, and who were lulled into fatal security by a temporary repose of the elements. Since that period, no less than forty eruptions have taken place, covering all sides of the mountain with a mass of ruins, which would make a hill twice the size of the cone, and which prove that the torrents ejected must come from great depths in the earth. Incredible stories are told of the height to which the fire and cinders are elevated, and of the distance to which they extend. Egypt, Syria, and Constantinople, are said to have witnessed a shower of ashes during some of the cruptions, and the column is supposed to have ascended to the unper regions of the atmosphere, thirty or forty miles from the earth Such tales are contrary to all calculations of projectiles, and outrage belief. The last cruption was in 1822, when about 800 feet of the top of the hill was taken off. Torrents of lava, 20 feet in depth, rolled about half way down the mountain in the direction of the villages lining the shore, the inhabitants of which were in a state of the utmost terror, expecting ton called the lite of Her culaneum and Pompeii. It rained ashes for several days in the streets

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, July 5, 1827.

of Naples, and the air was so thick as to render candles necessary at noonday. The indications of a convulsion by a long course of observations, have been clearly ascertained. usual quantities of smoke, of a dark complexion, rise in the form of a wide spreading tree, the top of which reaches to heaven, and the column extending sometimes 20 miles in di-ameter. The waters of the bay retreat from the strand, as if absorbed into subterranean gulfs, to be emit ed from the crater. A tremor is felt in the earth. These signs continue for a day or two, giving the populous district at the foot of the mountain, war ing of the impending calamity. In 1822, the people clung to their property, their little all, to the last; and the police were obliged to tear them away. Thieves, disguised in female attire, seized the opportunity of plundering amid the

scene of confusion. I walked about one third of the way round the crater, and should have completed the circuit, had not another cloud dashed against the mountain, and again involved us in mist. Two English ladies, now at Naples, are making preparations to descend into the abyss, by means of ropes fastened to the cliffs. Such an enterprise deserves little applause since it is a mere matter of heroism and will not probably serve to extend the sphere of philosophical knowledge, The formation of the basin can be examined to as good atvantage from the top as from the

. Having lingered something more than two hours on the top of the mountain, and examined its various aspects in the most satisfactory man ner, we descended in a few minutes from the height which it required a wearisome hour to climb. In the course of the jaunt, I picked up from among the embers the sole of a pret-ty shoe, which looked as if it might have been thrown out of the volca-no. Thinking that old Empedocles might, according to his doctrine of transmigration, have been once more changed into a girl, and the proofs of his mortality, discovered, in the fragment of a slipper; I added the relic to Salyadore's museum, although he did not seem to appreci-

ate its value. In crossing the beds of lava, our guide relieved the tedium of the way by giving an account of the remark-able personages whom he had conducted to the top of Vesuvius. Batimes, for the purpose of making philosophical experiments. All the Buonapartes, sive Napoleon, have been of the number of visitants The Emperor of Austria, the late Princes Christies of England, and many of the Sovereigns of Europe, have been carried up in sodans— species of crackly, which, to a person of any feeling, must more than clustons in counterbalance the pleasure. Country opinions.

Bergami and the late Queen Caroline, must not be forgotten in the enumeration of nability. They went een enamoured of the flames. Tradition is silent whether the cavalier put his shoulders to the sedan, or was himself carried.

On our return to Resina, we examined the museum of Salvadore, which contained mineralogical spe cimens of the whole region in the vicinity of Vesuvius. Cases containing full suits, are neatly put up, and kept for sale at reasonable prices. While breakfast was preparing, a cicerone conducted us through the ruins of Herculaneum, buried 70 feet beneath the villages of Resina & Portici. The entrance, thro' long, dark and intricate avenues, renders the use of tapers necessary from the wery threshold of the descent. Instead of the bright skies which once canopied the ancient city, its firmament is now composed of a solid bed of lava; and the rumbling of car-riages is now heard on the road ahove. The excavations are very circumscribed, and the ruins are too imperfectly developed to afford much interest. Treasures to an unknown extent yet remain to be opened, and as the surface is thickly covered with modern buildings, among which is the King's palace, ages may elapse before the whole will be explored. The ancient theatra is at present the only object which attracts the attention of the traveller. Its proportions, its benches, its entrances, and its ornaments, even to the red stucco upon the walls, are distinctly seen. The corridors are surrounded by a suit of apartments, which were probably the coffee houses and lounges of the audience. But I will not dwell on this topic, having a long story of the same kind to tell of a sister city, overwhelmed by a common calamity, and much more fully laid open to observation.

BATHOS .- Not long since, an eminent lawyer of Ohio, closed a pathetic harangue to a jury in the

following strain: "And now the shades of night had shrouded the earth in darkness. All nature lay wrapped in solemn thought, when these defendant ruffi ans came rushing like a mighty torrent from the hills down upon the ahodes of peace; broke open the plaintiff's doors; separated the weep-ing mother from her screeching infant, and took away my client's ri-fle, gentlemen of the jury, for which we charge fifteen dollars.

TEMPTATION. The river Neve separates us from the French, whom I see every morning at parade. from the window of my garret. Our sentries and theirs car talk to each other with perfect ease; no kind of molestation being offered on either side. They come down to water their horses, and their women to wash the linens of the regiments, and we do the same. The French soldiers often endeavour to entice our fellows to desert, by sticking a plece of beef on the point of a bayonet, or by holding out a canteen, accompanying their action with "I say, come here! here is ver good ros bif; here is ver good brandy."

Adventures in the Peninsula.

The amount of taxes levied for the poor in England nearly equals all the revenue of the United States. Last year the sum of £6,965,051 was levied in England and Wales. £7,174,641 were expended.

The unredeemed funded debt of Great Britain has increased £64,962, 112 since 1819. It is now £897,-098,557. The total annual charge has also increased £216,222 per an-

In 1823 the coasting trade of England amounted to 7,899,000 tons, in 1826 it was 9,306,000 tons. This is said to be the great nursery for seamen.

Since the increase of the English sugar colonies, they supply 60,000 hhds. more sugar than England consumes. This is supposed to be the reason the English colonial ports were opened to foreign estions. The population of the United Englom of Great-Britain Is esti-

mated at eighteen millions; of these eight millions are suffering unden the operation of particular tests and exclusions in consequence of religious 1

TO FLORISTS

IN GENERAL, & LADIES IN PARTICU The New Monthly Magazine gives the following method of obtaining flowers of different colours on the same stem: Split a small twig of elder lengthways, and having scraped out the pith, fill each of the ments with seeds of flowers of diffe-

rent sorts, but which blossom about the same time: surround them with mould, and then tying together, the two bits of wood, plant the whole in a pot filled with earth, properly prepared. The stems of the different flowers will thus be so incorporated as to exhibit to the eye only one stem, threwing out branches co-

vered with flowers analagous to the

seed which produced them. New-York Spectator.

JOHN READING, a pure Emerald, was charged with having been drunk at twelve o'clock at night, and in that state kicking the shins of Thomas Ap Rice, a Welsh watchman of the parish of St. Sepulchre. 'Hur was full of drink, and disturbing the neighbourhood; and when hur told, hur to go home to bed, hur kick'd hur shins quite cruel, and it was a mercy hur didn't kick hur somewhere else, 'said the watch-

"What are you, Reading?" in-quired Sir Claudius of the prisoner. "A poor man, Sir-a bricklayer's labourer, your Honour, with a wife and three small children at the foot of her, your Honour, Sir," was the melancholy reply.

"And how came you to be drunk at that time of night?" "It was in Grays-inn-lane, to a

wake I'd been, your Honour." "A wake!-what do you mean by

"It was a corpse lay dead, your Honour.' "Well!-go on!"

"And we was waking it, your Honour."

"What, by getting drunk?" "We wasn't gettin dthrunk all. "What then were you doing?"

"We smoked, between whiles, our Honour." "And what else did you do?"

"We cried a good bit, now and then, your Honour." "And then got more drunk?" "Indeed an we did, your Honour."

"And how many were there of "Och, there was a power o' people, your Honour."

"What, you were watching the cornse before the funeral?"

Indeed, we was watching it, intirely, your Honour."
"And was the corpse any relation

to you?" "It was my own cousin's brother. your Honour, laid out mighty dainct, and every thing plenty that time, your Honour.

"Really it is a shocking thing that a parcel of people should get together about a dead body—to laugh, and to sing, and to get drunk, and to smoke, and to cry," observed Sir Claudius, "I have read of such things in books, ages ago; but we have heard so much about Ireland of late, that I thought they were

quite done away with!" it's the custom of the country intire-ly, and always will be—plaze God!

replied the melancholy defendant.

Well, but what had all this to do

with your kicking the watchman's shins?" asked Sir Claudius,

"I didn't know I kick'd his shins."

at all, your Honous—an sorry I am that I did, but I hadn't my since about me at that time, sure of I wouldn't any how by reason of the wife and three small childer at home. plaze your Honour, indeed, an meself out o' work."

Then go saide, and see if you can make, your peace with him," said the worthy Alderman and the parties having retired, the Court heard no more of them.

That writer does the most who That writer does the most who gives his reader this most knowledge, and takes from this the least time. Castom to do well a like the dyer's scouring. It cleatists hand, tourgely the mind of vicious dregs, by addition; and then region and extraplining a subject so the preparation of the time of the preparations and the time of the preparations.